

MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 21 Queen's Road Central
TEL. 334.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1843

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12
per annum.

No. 18,778.

號二十月二年七十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917.

日丁次歲年六國民華中

PRICE, 25.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON RAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS
TRAFFORD 483.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

ANISEED AND LICORICE COUGH BALSAM.

FOR THE RELIEF OF ALL CATARRHAL
COMPLAINTS SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, AND SORENESS OF THE
CHEST.

PRICE 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

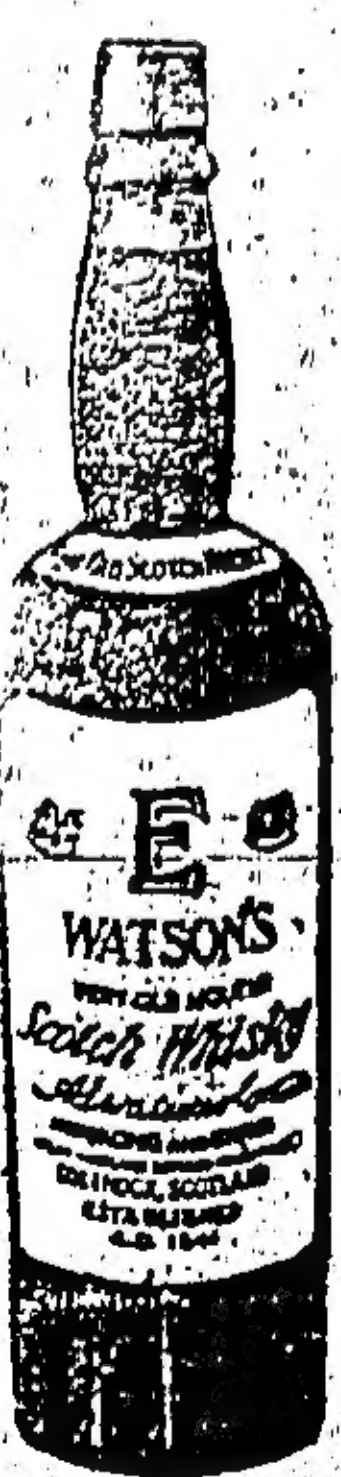
STRAND	CABLE-LAID	4-STRAND
3" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.



WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BEAMS and IRON
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment in accordance with
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 100 feet long.

Town Office: 40, Cross Street, Hongkong. Telephone No. 424.
Shanghai Office: 10, South Road, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.
Particulars furnished on application. **WONG PING WA. Manager.**
Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG LTD.
AGENTS:
SUTHERLAND & SWIRE
TELEPHONE No. 212

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 575 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGER.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

J. R. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADJACENT TO THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS, 1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Storage, Smoking and Lido
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms: From \$5 per day, meals.

Telegraph add: "Peacelul".

P. O. FEUSTLER,
Manager.

PATELL & CO.

Importers-Exporters

Commission Agents

HONGKONG.

Branches:
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
BOMBAY, INDIA.

Offices:
HANKOW,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAY, Bus, and Light,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service

Telephone 373

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA"

J. WITCHAM,
Manager.

TANG YUK PATER, PROPRIETOR

14, D'ARCY STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SUBMARINE-PIRACY.

STATEMENT BY LORD ROBERT CECIL.

New York, Feb. 21.
Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of the Blockade, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, said that submarine warfare so far had had very little effect on imports into the United Kingdom, but had interfered to some extent with the trade of neutrals. Some of the Scandinavian and Dutch trans-Atlantic steamers were now afraid to call at the United Kingdom ports in order to be searched and thus avoid the trouble of search at sea. The British Government consequently had arranged that such ships should be searched at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
A new Order-in-Council has been gazetted enacting, in view of the German submarine warfare, that unless vessels bound to or from neutral countries adjacent to Germany call at British or Allied ports in order to be searched, they shall, until contact is established, be deemed to be carrying enemy goods and will be liable to capture and condemnation: but ships calling at British or Allied ports shall not be presumed to be carrying enemy goods and shall not be condemned merely because they are carrying enemy goods.

SUBMARINISM AND BRITAIN'S OCEAN-GOING TONNAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
The report for 1916 of the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association states that Britain's ocean-going tonnage was reduced by less than five per cent only during two and a half years of war. It says that these figures show the futility of the German blockade.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
The steamers *Ido* and *Orient* and two small craft have been sunk. All are British and total over 8,000 tons.

SWEDEN AND SUBMARINISM.

A GERMAN OUTRAGE DENOUNCED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
The Swedish Press denounces the sinking by a submarine of Sweden's biggest sailing ship, the *Hugo Hamilton*, which was on a voyage from Valparaiso to Sweden with a cargo of saltpeetre. The papers contrast this flagrant breach of international law with British methods.

DUTCH TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.
The Nederland Shipping Company and the Rotterdam-Lloyd will shortly resume their services, with eight passenger steamers, between Java and San Francisco, touching at Hongkong, Nagasaki and Honolulu and connecting with the Holland-America Line at New York.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FORBIDDEN TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 20.
Women and children are prohibited from travelling to Europe in any circumstances.

THE BRITISH FOOD-SUPPLY QUESTION.

POWERS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Agriculture empowers local authorities to compulsorily take over land for allotment purposes with a view to maintaining the food supply.

THE MAN POWER QUESTION.

REVISING ALL EXEMPTIONS.

POSSIBLE RAISING OF THE AGE LIMIT TO 30.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
It is stated that the Government has decided to revise all exemptions of men under thirty-one years of age. If this is not sufficient to provide the necessary number of men fit for active service, the age limit may be raised to fifty years.

THE WAR LOAN.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK'S CONTRIBUTION.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and its clients have subscribed £5,010,000 to the War Loan, of which £1,870,000 is new money.

EGYPT'S CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Egypt has contributed nearly £5,000,000 to the British War Loan, of which £3,750,000 is new money.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

THE WORK OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, in introducing the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons, said the House would be asked to vote 400,000 men. Down to October last 8,000,000 men had been moved overseas with only one or two untoward incidents, besides 8,500,000 tons of explosives and war material. Since the war the Navy had examined 25,874 ships. The submarine warfare was a grave problem which had not yet been solved, but he was confident that the measures which were being devised would gradually greatly mitigate its seriousness. An Anti-Submarine Department had been established, composed of the best experienced men.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
A German official report received by wireless states: "We frustrated British attacks south-east of Ypres and astride La Bassée Canal, and French attacks between the Meuse and the Moselle."

MESOPOTAMIA AND DARDANELLES COMMISSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
It is expected that the report of the Mesopotamia Commission will be ready for publication in March next. The Dardanelles report will be published immediately.

THE SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
The City Corporation has given £250 yearly for nine years towards the endowment of the School for Oriental Studies. The Goldsmiths Company has given £5,000, invested in War Loan Bonds; the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China £1,000 and £100 yearly for five years; Hongkong & Shanghai Bank £200 yearly for five years; National Bank of India £100 yearly for three years; and the Mercantile Bank of India £100.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Silver is quoted at 38. The market is quiet, but steady.
(Continued on Page 5.)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LARGEST CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM
VARIOUS PARTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$12.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong,
\$12.00 in all other Ports.

5, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6 Cornhill Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.
Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1438

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CHINA HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY, 1917, at 10.00 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, 1917, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1917. 1469

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- 509 Australia will be there Baritone
(The Land of O'-ma-chree)
- 584 (Galway by the Sea Soprano
(Let me dream again)
- 571 (Tommy-Lad Bass
(Love, could I only tell thee)
- 567 (Show me the way to Solo and
(A little bit of Heaven Quartette)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1322.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIC) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIC or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIC or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebbatic Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebbatic Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1227

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914, £23,970,387.

I—Authorized Capital £25,000,000
Subscribed Capital £24,000,000

II—Paid-up Capital £24,000,000
III—Fire Funds £2,337,047
IV—Life & Annuity Funds £17,537,590
Sinking Fund Account £125,230

Revenue Fire Branch £2,337,456
Life and Annuity Branches £1,411,533
Revenue Marine Department £37,529
Other Receipts £75,540

23,970,387
The above relative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

FOX TERRIER PUP (Bitch) as Old Post Office Building, suitable reward.—Apply
CHAU EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1513

WANTED.

A FLAT or UPPER FLOOR of about 10 ROOMS situated between Ice House Street and Wyndham Street.
Apply to:
DR. KITASHIMA,
C/o M.B.K. LTD.
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1514

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG AMERICAN, willing and industrious, good references, seeks employment any capacity.—Apply
C/o CHINA MAIL Office.
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1515

H. K. POLICE (RESERVE).

SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING
for
HIS EXCELLENCY
"THE GOVERNOR'S CUP."
EASTER SUNDAY, April 8th, 1917.

OPEN to any person in the Colony. Entrance Fee \$1 (to be used in connection with Printing expenses). Service Rifles. Open Shots. 100 yds. Grouping 400 yds. Deliberate 50 yds. Deliberate 500 yds. Deliberate 300 yds. Deliberate 500 yds. Deliberate. Printed Conditions may be obtained on application to Inspector H. A. Lammer, Headquarters Club, H.K.P.R. Hongkong, Feb. 10, 1917. 1510

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED
FINEST QUALITY
RIPE AMERICAN
APPLES
Packed by the best Growers
Splendid Flavour.

FOR SALE.

THE AUXILIARY HOUSE BOAT
Motor with complete outfit. New sails recently put up. Inspection invited. Address offers by letter only to
SANG KEE,
C/o Commodore,
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1917. 1509

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1905) 50
HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bumbury, M.A.) 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds 50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("San-Tai K'ing" translated by E. J. Ellis) 30

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 20

WARRING BOOKS (for men) 20

50
TIME-CASTLES
CIGARETTES
Perfectly made from the choicest growths of Old Virginia Tobaccos
MADE IN ENGLAND
W.D. & H.O. WILLS

GREAT GENERALS.

BRITISH GENIUS REVEALED BY THE WAR.
BRILLIANT VICTORIES.

It is very difficult for people at home to realise what a tremendous task was set us in finding leaders and staff for all our great new armies. The task has been complicated by the ever-changing conditions and new inventions of modern war, a regimental officer writes in the "Daily Express".

A modern general has not only to be a master of strategy and tactics, but he has also to be a great organiser. It is the possession of such organising ability, which has made Sir Douglas Haig fit to rank with any general of past or modern times. One great change General Haig has made in the selection of young leaders. In fact, our leaders, under Sir Douglas Haig's regime, average quite twenty years younger than those of any other army. The result is seen in increased initiative and energy.

Nearly all the new inventions and tactics of the last year have been introduced by Sir Douglas Haig's staff, including tanks and Stokes guns, as well as the best bomb and steel helmet in the war.

Sir Hubert Gough, recognised by the French Staff even as one of the outstanding geniuses the war has produced, has risen from the command of a cavalry brigade to command a great army at the age of forty-six and to make his name go down to history by his brilliant surprise capture of Beaumont Hamel, a feat of arms and generalship unsurpassed in the history of warfare.

Civilians are apt to judge of the importance of a place by the number of its inhabitants instead of, as soldiers do, by the strength of its fortifications. When one remembers that the Germans have had two years to fortify these original positions on the Somme, aided by their ever-increasing experience of modern scientific war, one realises the magnitude of the achievement of our generals and men.

Beaumont Hamel, Thiepval, Ovillers, Firecourt, and a score of other positions were fortresses compared with whose strength the strongest of the defences of Port Arthur, Metz, Liege, or Antwerp were as child's play to capture.

NOTABLE LEADERS.

Notable among our leaders is Sir Henry Rawlinson, who was in supreme control of all our operations on the Somme for the first few months until his army was relieved by Gough's army.

Three other men of genius are Sir Henry Horne, the captor of Fricourt, Mametz Wood, and Bazentin; who has just been promoted to the command of an army for his great work; Lord Cavan, who has risen, when barely fifty, from a colonel in the Reserve of Officers to command one of our finest corps and to be the hero of Comblès; Lieut. General Claude Jacob, who, after making one of the divisions which failed at Loos into one of the finest in this push, was promoted to the command of a corps, and was responsible for the great surprise capture of Thiepval.

Then there is General Congreve, V.C., the hero of July 1 and of Longueval, who shares with Lord Cavan and Sir William Birdwood "the distinction of being probably the man most worshipped by those who have had the good luck to serve under him." Birdwood, the captor of Pozieres with his Anzac, and Sir Julian Byng, who, commands the Canadians and was responsible for the capture of Courcellette, are two other great leaders.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

There are also General Kiggell.

Haig's Chief of Staff and right-hand man; Kavanagh, of Ypres fame; Hunter Weston, to whom Sir Ian Hamilton paid the great tribute of declaring that he had "a genius for war"; Sir Henry Wilson, who was in charge of our co-operation with the French; Townshend of Kut, and Smith-Dorrien, who saved the British Army on the retreat from Mons.

Montro, Allenby, Milne, Lynden-Bell, Capper, Fanshawe Maude, Butler, Briggs, and Trenchard, who commands the Royal Flying Corps, are others whose names ought to be household words. It is due to the ability of many of these great leaders that we have been able to maintain that terrific pressure at a rate which for us has been comparatively economical, which has already "eaten up" nearly two thirds of the German field army.

BARON VON ECKARDSTEIN ARRESTED.

HIS COURAGEOUS CRITICISM OF GERMAN METHODS.

The well-known German diplomat, Baron von Eckardstein was arrested at Berlin on Christmas Eve, and has been incarcerated in the convict prison at Moabit under the existing martial law by which the authorities are enabled summarily to seize and imprison persons charged.

Eckardstein's offence consisted in severe criticism of various phases of German policy which were uttered in private conversation. One of his acquaintances denounced him to the authorities.

This is the second time that Eckardstein has been arrested for similar reasons. The first time was nearly two years ago, when he was imprisoned and then detained in an internment camp for political offenders who are German subjects. His release ensued after the Socialists had revealed the truth about his detention.

Early in the beginning of the war Eckardstein has courageously proclaimed his contempt for Germany's aggressive precipitation of hostilities, the violation of Belgian neutrality, submarine frightfulness, and the Zeppelin murders.

Eckardstein was first secretary to the German Embassy in London for many years. At the outbreak of the war he was a member of many English clubs, amongst the Marlborough, Garrick, Beckett and Cowes Royal Yacht Club. He also owned an estate near Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

Baron von Eckardstein, a remarkably handsome man, married, in 1898, the daughter of the late Sir John Blundell Maple (head of the great furniture firm). King Edward, then Prince of Wales, attended the wedding and presented the bride with a jewelled watch.

Unfortunately the marriage was not a happy one. It was said later that Sir John opposed the marriage, and that he afterwards paid the baron's debts, amounting to a quarter of a million. In 1907 the baroness obtained a separation, and in 1909 she secured a German divorce decree. In August of the following year she married Captain (now Major) Archibald Weigall, who later became, and still is, M.P. for the Horn-castle Division of Lincolnshire.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

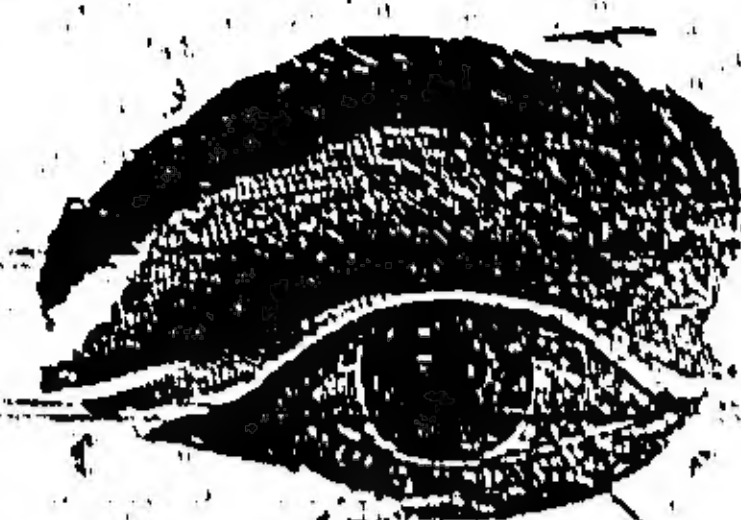
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: 1/6 and 2/6.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
100 EDOSS, CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA

MITSUBISHI CUSHI-KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.) COAL-DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTANE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIMADADA, BIJAI & OTUBARI COLLIERIES
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, London, New York, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong and Canton.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI" Codes—A1, A. B. C. 5th Ed. Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—
CHENGLANG: Messrs Gaerting & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macandray & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown.

McFarlane & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2 PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1896.
IRON STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE, MARSHALLS, WHOLESALE and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOON STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD. WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL.

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRE LAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
SPEEDY SUSTENANCE
is given by Horlick's Malted Milk to those who are run down and exhausted—it helps Nature to restore nerve force.
Horlick's proves very valuable as an energy-supplying Food-Drink.
The demand in the East is very large and increasing. No cooking—stir in water only—Made in a moment.
Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 1/1.
(in England).

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Office of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,
5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS
SHIPPING FORMS
CIRCULARS
PAMPHLETS
ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
WINE LISTS
MENUS
INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER GROUND AT SPRING TIDE	HEAD OF TIDE	SPRINGS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	100	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571	100	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	571	100	10	10	10
Prince of Wales Dock, No. 1, Kowloon	120	100	10	10	10
TAI-KOW WAT					
James Watson Dock	467	100	10	10	10
ASKEWIER					
Head Dock, Kowloon	285	100	10	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," having changed hands, appeared on the first day under the new control, says the "Westminster Gazette," with a cartoon representing Mr. Lloyd George entering Rome in triumph with Lord Milner as his character. The captives at the chariot wheel are not, as might have been supposed, the Kaiser, the Emperor of Austria, the Sultan of Turkey, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. They are Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Harcourt, all of whom are represented in chains.

So far, for the earlier edition. In the later this picture has been cut in half, and Mr. Lloyd George is left triumphing alone without his attendant captives. What has happened between the morning inspiration and the afternoon reflection?

THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

USE
**WATSON'S
RESORCIN
HAIR WASH**

The HAIR TONIC that Kills
The DANDRUFF GERM.
Cleanses the Scalp & thus
Produces a Luxurious
& Healthy Growth.



PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

To-day's Advertisements

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE RANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 26th, 27th and 28th instant at 11.45 a.m. Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1521

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1523

MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PAOIFIO "VENEZUELA"
S.S. "VENEZUELA" via
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
HONOLULU, JAPAN, etc.
SHANGHAI AND MAN.

THE above-mentioned vessel arrived from the above port. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at the risk into the Hazardous and extra Hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Shanghai S.S. Co., Ltd., and that the Goods are being stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must procure an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, February 27th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the date of arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 1st, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for counter-signature.

R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1525

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE DIARY

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
12.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co.'s Meeting.
1.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Piano etc. at 17 Kennedy Road.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21:—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

11.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Even.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Meeting.

Mon. 24, Tues. 27 & Wed. Feb. 22:—

Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, March 1:—

St. David's Day.

THURSDAY, March 2:—

H.K. Jockey Club Race Meeting 'Off' Day.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, March 2:—

M.R. H. Secretary's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

FOR JOBS.

YOUR NAME

is gold on your

RACE BOOK.

Can you distinguish your Race Book from any other?

Secure speedy return of your Race Book should you mislay it.

Name and Year printed on the cover in gold at the CHINA MAIL Office.

Price fifty cents.

The China Mail.

Hongkong, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1917.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS.

It should be pretty well understood by this time that the refusal of the Government to grant passports or permits to women and children to travel in the war zone is not—as some apparently have imagined—peculiar to Hongkong. Because, no information has come out in the Press Cables that the Home Government is preventing women and children leaving Great Britain, it is not to be necessarily assumed that they are still free to sail from England. We think, on the contrary, that the policy adopted in Hongkong is, in all probability, in force also at Home. At all events it is not to be assumed for one moment that the restriction is confined to Hongkong. It is of general application in the Far East—at least, so far as the British authorities are concerned. The Legation in Peking are refusing passports to women travelling before any notification nearly a fortnight ago. We are aware of cases of British ladies in Peking being unexpectedly denied passage by the Legation the day after the ports for travelling Home—the Siberian route after they had made every other arrangement to leave, even to the extent of dispatching their heavy luggage for England by the sea route. In the Federated Malay States, also, fully a fortnight ago, notification was published of a regulation providing that no woman, or child under 17 years of age, would be allowed to embark for any place west of Suez without a passport. This seems an unnecessarily vague way of notifying what was obviously intended, namely that until further notice no such passports would be issued. We note, however, the explanation that the regulation did not apply in the case of any woman or child not of British nationality intending to proceed in a non-British ship to a non-British destination, though it may be presumed that if our Allies have not already adopted similar measures they will promptly so. For the prohibition is a reasonable one and highly necessary in the interests alike of the women and children themselves and of the officers and crews of the ships, who, in the ordinary course of things, would be responsible for their safety, so far as that is humanly possible, in the event of disaster to a ship. "Women and children first" is the invariable rule in such a case, and it does not require a moment's reflection to understand how seriously the presence of women and children on a ship threatened with attack by an enemy submarine would hamper the action of the ship's officers in the presence of danger. The position of a ship's captain has been bad enough under the former conditions when Germany's pledge not to sink passenger liners without ensuring the safety of the non-combatants on board were occasionally observed; but now that Germany has thrown these pledges to the winds and sanctioned

her intention to enlarge her submarine activities and to sink any and every ship at sight—no matter whether they be passenger liners or hospital ships—it is obviously right and proper that the State should step in to lighten the responsibilities of the captains and crews to the extent of freeing them from the anxiety of securing the safety of women and children on board. Since Germany has instructed her submarine commanders to sink at sight, it is no longer safe for any merchant ship, to wait until she is attacked, but, if possible, to send home the first shot. No doubt the new regulation has caused much disappointment and inconvenience, for the number of women in the East who travel at this season of the year is always large. We see it stated, for instance, that the 1911 census in the Federated Malay States revealed the fact that of the married women there, one-third were normally away at Home. That is more or less the case in many other foreign communities of the East, due partly to the trying conditions of life in the tropics, and partly to the fact that many of the married women have children at school at Home and naturally wish to be with them as often and as long as possible. When the cables tell us of the intensified submarine menace being combatted and frustrated, it is perhaps very inadequately realised by those who have not travelled in European waters since the war began, what this comparative immunity has cost the commanders of ships, and the naval patrols, in vigilance and in anxiety, or how narrowly ships may have escaped disaster. No one at this time, however, can fail to realize that travelling to-day in European waters is, for the time being, more perilous than ever it was, and we do not doubt that any disappointment or hardship which the new regulation entails will be accepted in the proper spirit—the spirit which recognises that the order is for their own welfare as well as in the interests of our sailors, who are thereby given greater freedom of action to secure their own safety and at the same time to aid, if the opportunity offers, in ridding the seas of the "cultured pirates of the Twentieth Century."

MAN POWER QUESTION IN HONGKONG.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council His Excellency the Governor made the following statement:—

Gentlemen,—You will no doubt desire some information on the subject of the recent appointment of a Commission to consider the cases of men who wish to offer their services with His Majesty's Forces beyond the Colony. On the 21st December I made reference, not by any means for the first time, to the policy of this Government in this matter. As that statement appears to have been widely misinterpreted I desire to take this opportunity of elucidating it. I said that the policy of this Government has been to grant facilities to every man who can be spared from this Colony to go to the front and to organise the remainder as members of the local armed forces or in other capacities in work connected with the war, and I added that in carrying this policy into effect it had been my unpleasant duty to refuse the applications of scores of men to leave the Colony to go to the front. The phrase "spared from the Colony" meant, of course, spared by their employers or by the Colonial Government. In no single instance since the outbreak of war have I refused permission to leave the Colony to a man who could be so spared. These remarks were made in defence of the members of the local armed forces against whom unjustifiable aspersions as to their patriotism had been made. As time went on it is no matter of surprise that many men in the Colony were dissatisfied with the circumstances in which they found themselves, and on the 13th January a letter was presented to the Government signed by a number of men of military age, which is as follows:—

In view of the equivocal position in which the majority of men in this Colony between the ages of 20 and 35 are placed, it has been suggested that a deputation should be formed representative of men who are eligible for Military duty or for war work in some form to call upon H.E. the Governor in order to express their desire for authoritative settlement of a question which is a very vital one to each man individually and not without importance to the Colony as a whole.

The undersigned will esteem it an act of courtesy if you will place this letter before His Excellency the Governor together with their respectful request that he will appoint a time at which, and a place where, they may be allowed to call upon him.

Among the questions proposed are the following:—

- 1.—Are men at present resident in the Colony, and who are either eligible for military duty or for some form of war work, expressly forbidden by the Colonial Government from volunteering for service outside this Colony?
- 2.—If the answer to the foregoing is in the negative, will the Colonial Government consider the advisability of appointing a responsible body to consider individual applications, and to ascertain from the Managers of all the business houses in the Colony whether or not it is possible to continue to maintain the Colony's trade with further reduced European staffs and a greater employment of native servants?
- 3.—If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative, will the Colonial Government give to each applicant individually an undertaking that his services are required in this Colony and that he is definitely forbidden to volunteer for active service elsewhere?

As a result I received a deputation from the signatories to the letter on the 25th January, and on the following day I caused a reply to be sent to their letter, which is as follows:—

I am directed to inform you that the Governor has considered your letter of the 13th instant and directs me to reply to the questions contained therein as follows:—

Question 1.—The answer is in the negative.

Question 2.—The Governor is at present not prepared to appoint such a body as is referred to for the following reasons:—

- (a) His Excellency holds the strong opinion that such an organisation must have legal sanction and must be based upon compulsory service.
- (b) His Excellency could not properly initiate the necessary legislation without the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Question 3.—It follows from the answer to question 1 that the answer must be in the negative.

His Excellency recognises that the present condition is unsatisfactory and is sending this correspondence to the Secretary of State with a recommendation for the imposition of compulsory service, with the necessary power of exemption of such a nature as will enable the Government to issue certificates such as you refer to.

At the interview which the Governor had on the 26th instant with a deputation

MAN POWER QUESTION IN HONGKONG.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council His Excellency the Governor made the following statement:—

Gentlemen,—You will no doubt desire some information on the subject of the recent appointment of a Commission to consider the cases of men who wish to offer their services with His Majesty's Forces beyond the Colony. On the 21st December I made reference, not by any means for the first time, to the policy of this Government in this matter. As that statement appears to have been widely misinterpreted I desire to take this opportunity of elucidating it. I said that the policy of this Government has been to grant facilities to every man who can be spared from this Colony to go to the front and to organise the remainder as members of the local armed forces or in other capacities in work connected with the war, and I added that in carrying this policy into effect it had been my unpleasant duty to refuse the applications of scores of men to leave the Colony to go to the front. The phrase "spared from the Colony" meant, of course, spared by their employers or by the Colonial Government. In no single instance since the outbreak of war have I refused permission to leave the Colony to a man who could be so spared. These remarks were made in defence of the members of the local armed forces against whom unjustifiable aspersions as to their patriotism had been made. As time went on it is no matter of surprise that many men in the Colony were dissatisfied with the circumstances in which they found themselves, and on the 13th January a letter was presented to the Government signed by a number of men of military age, which is as follows:—

In view of the equivocal position in which the majority of men in this Colony between the ages of 20 and 35 are placed, it has been suggested that a deputation should be formed representative of men who are eligible for Military duty or for war work in some form to call upon H.E. the Governor in order to express their desire for authoritative settlement of a question which is a very vital one to each man individually and not without importance to the Colony as a whole.

The undersigned will esteem it an act of courtesy if you will place this letter before His Excellency the Governor together with their respectful request that he will appoint a time at which, and a place where, they may be allowed to call upon him.

Among the questions proposed are the following:—

- 1.—Are men at present resident in the Colony, and who are either eligible for military duty or for some form of war work, expressly forbidden by the Colonial Government from volunteering for service outside this Colony?
- 2.—If the answer to the foregoing is in the negative, will the Colonial Government consider the advisability of appointing a responsible body to consider individual applications, and to ascertain from the Managers of all the business houses in the Colony whether or not it is possible to continue to maintain the Colony's trade with further reduced European staffs and a greater employment of native servants?
- 3.—If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative, will the Colonial Government give to each applicant individually an undertaking that his services are required in this Colony and that he is definitely forbidden to volunteer for active service elsewhere?

As a result I received a deputation from the signatories to the letter on the 25th January, and on the following day I caused a reply to be sent to their letter, which is as follows:—

I am directed to inform you that the Governor has considered your letter of the 13th instant and directs me to reply to the questions contained therein as follows:—

Question 1.—The answer is in the negative.

Question 2.—The Governor is at present not prepared to appoint such a body as is referred to for the following reasons:—

- (a) His Excellency holds the strong opinion that such an organisation must have legal sanction and must be based upon compulsory service.
- (b) His Excellency could not properly initiate the necessary legislation without the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Question 3.—It follows from the answer to question 1 that the answer must be in the negative.

His Excellency recognises that the present condition is unsatisfactory and is sending this correspondence to the Secretary of State with a recommendation for the imposition of compulsory service, with the necessary power of exemption of such a nature as will enable the Government to issue certificates such as you refer to.

At the interview which the Governor had on the 26th instant with a deputation

representing the signatories of your letter His Excellency explained the replies set above, and I am now to inform you that he will communicate to the Secretary of State your desire that if the solution recommended by the Governor is not approved some other will be found without delay.

I am, etc.,
(Sd.) CLARENCE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

I reported fully on the subject to the Secretary of State in despatches dated the 22nd and 29th January and the essential parts of those despatches were communicated to the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and to certain Heads of Firms with whom I had discussed the subject on the 20th January.

On the 2nd February the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils submitted the following document:—

The Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, strongly advise that the Government appoint a Board, with an unofficial majority of members, and with the following functions and powers:—

- (1) To hear cases brought voluntarily before it of men between the ages of 18 and 35 who have been medically certified as fit for active service in the war and who desire to leave the Colony for that purpose, but whose employers think they cannot be spared or who for any other reason have difficulty in going;
- (2) To advise in the said cases upon the course which the Board considers ought to be taken;
- (3) To grant certificates in the said cases to those men whom the Board considers indispensable in the interests of the Colony for the civil work on which they are engaged, or who are detained by the Military Authorities for local defence.

I confess that I would have preferred to have awaited the consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from whom I had asked for a telegraphic reply, of the proposals made by me, but after an interview with the Unofficial Members of both Councils and on their urgent representation I telegraphed to the Secretary of State as follows:—

Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils are very anxious that I should appoint a Commission under Ordinance No. 13 of 1888 to hear and advise on cases of men (not over 41 years old) certified fit for active service outside the Colony who wish to offer their services but whose employers are of opinion that they cannot be spared. I should be glad to hear by cable that you have no objection to my appointing such a Commission.

On the 7th February the Secretary of State approved of the appointment of such a Commission.

The Commission appointed by me consists of seven members, one representing the men of military age who addressed the Government on the 13th January, while the others are men of high standing in the Colony whose names, I feel sure, command the respect and confidence of the community.

The terms of reference to the Commission are so widely drawn that they include the consideration of cases from persons in the employment of the Naval and Military civil establishments and of the Colonial Civil Service. It is, of course, not desired to hear cases from persons in the first two categories and I have since excepted these two establishments. I have not excepted the Civil Service because I desired that men whose applications to serve had been refused should not be deprived of an opportunity of having their cases heard by the Commission. But here I must point out that civil servants are not in the same position as men outside the Civil Service. Civil servants are servants of the Crown, and the Governor—responsible as he is for carrying on the administration of the Colony and of maintaining peace and good order and the "protection of life and property therein"—is bound to decide the number of officers required to carry on the work that is absolutely necessary in the public interest. In this connection I would draw your attention to the copy of telegrams, from and to the Secretary of State, which have been furnished to you, and of the statement of the number of officers so far released for service with His Majesty's Armies or for other war work. There are other cases still under consideration due to fresh circumstances, such as return of officers of leave and renunciation of leave due to the embargo placed on women and children travelling, and you may rest assured that from time to time careful revision is made.

The number of applications received by the Commission is considerable, and many have already been dealt with. It must be assumed that all those who have voluntarily submitted themselves to the judgment of the Commission desire, if permitted, to leave the Colony for active service in the war, but it is obvious that in some cases serious questions may arise as to how provision is to be made for those dependent on them during their absence. In the case of officers holding permanent posts in the Government service no such question arises. Under instructions from the Secretary of State their

posts are kept open for them until their return from Military or Naval service, and such service will count in full for Colonial pension and for increments (if any) of colonial salary, while they receive such a monthly allowance from Colonial funds as, with their Military or Naval pay, makes up their Colonial full salary.

In the case of others their employers are acting with equal liberality, and I should like to express on behalf of the community our deep sense of the genuine patriotism displayed by some of the leading firms in the Colony in this matter.

In all cases the Colonial Government has since the beginning of the war made itself responsible for providing passages for all those who require them, and with the sanction of Honorable Members I propose to continue this practice.

There still remains, however, the question of making provision in cases where nothing is available except the separation allowances granted by the Imperial Government. In such cases I propose to make recommendations to you for dealing with it.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LIMITED.

The thirteenth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., at noon to-day.

There were present Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton (Chairman), Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Messrs. E. V. D. Parr, C. S. Gubbay, S. H. Dodwell, A. O. Lang, A. S. D. Cousland, A. David (Directors) and Messrs. D. K. Moss, H. Humphreys, G. C. Moxon, P. R. Wolf, J. E. Kew, A. A. Fyfe, C. H. W. Kew, R. Packham, N. Coroucher, T. W. Robertson, T. G. Weall, J. W. Taylor, P. Tester, H. S. Greenhill, A. E. Crappell, S. C. Ismail and W. S. Brown (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, The Report and Accounts having been in your hands for some time, with your permission, I propose to take them as read. The past year's working at the wharves discloses a large increase in our earnings from all sources and is attributable partly to the greater number of steamers with large cargoes now utilising our wharves, partly to the large volume of cargo now passing through Hongkong which under normal circumstances would proceed by other routes, and partly to an unusual demand for godown accommodation during the summer. The results have been so satisfactory that your directors are able to recommend an increase in the usual dividend from 7% to 8% and a payment of a bonus of \$2.00 per share from the increased profits. With regard to the maintenance of an 8 per cent. dividend, while it is unwise to prophesy, the development of our business and the growing demands upon our berthing and godown accommodation, justify us in looking forward with confidence to the future. Considerable improvements and additions to our premises have been recently completed. The new steamer wharf has proved a success, and, besides relieving the congestion of work at our other wharves, permits of our berthing larger and deeper draught steamers operating in these waters. The two single storey godowns, mentioned in the Report, I am pleased to say are being fully utilised, while the filling in of the old Police Basin, besides joining up our property on either side of this site, gives us the necessary land for erecting a modern three-storey godown when the opportunity occurs of obtaining material at reasonable figures. This building cannot, however, be delayed much longer and in order to maintain our business, it may be necessary to proceed with the erection of the godown even while materials are at their present exceptionally high cost. With this end in view, we deem it advisable to carry forward to next year's account a larger amount than usual. I do not think there is anything else that requires special mention and after the adoption of the Report and Accounts has been proposed and seconded, I will endeavour to the best of my ability to answer questions from the shareholders. I now beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. H. Humphreys seconded the adoption of the report of the account and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Weall proposed, and Mr. C. H. W. Kew seconded, the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mr. A. O. Lang as Directors.

Mr. Greenhill proposed and Mr. J. H. Kew seconded the re-appointment of the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. A. David as Directors.

Mr. Packham proposed, and Mr. Robertson seconded the re-appointment of Mr. H. E. Percy Smith and Mr. E. Maitland as auditors at \$500 each.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be issued to-morrow.

WITH THE ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE IN CANTON.

In response to an invitation from H.E. the Civil Governor of Canton, a party of thirty members of the local St. John's Ambulance Brigade, consisting of 17 from the Sai Ying Pun and 13 from the Y.M.C.A. Divisions, under the command of Mr. E. Ralphs, the District Officer, and the Officers of the Victoria Division, went up to Canton on the 14th February to give a series of demonstrations in First Aid.

On arriving in Canton on the morning of the 15th the party was met by representatives of H.E. the Civil Governor, who had rooms reserved at the Western Hotel for the accommodation of the Officers.

The Hongkong Y.M.C.A. Band was at the wharf to meet the party and marched with them to the Y.M.C.A. Institute, the Headquarters of the party during their four days' stay in Canton. The members of the party were accommodated, at reduced rates, at the Tung Ah Hotel, but had their meals at the Y.M.C.A., the whole expense of the visit being very generously defrayed by Messrs. Ho Kwong and Ho Leung.

After breakfast the party marched to the East Pando Ground (where the 6th Kwang Tung Athletic Meeting was being held) and were there inspected by H.E. the Civil Governor, who expressed his admiration of their smart appearance. At 12 o'clock, they gave a demonstration in First Aid and Stretcher drills. His Excellency was evidently keenly interested and commented on the dexterous and skilled manner in which they attended to the "wounded" and manipulated the bandages.

In the evening H.E. the Civil Governor gave a dinner at the Government Yamen in honour of their visit, at which, besides the leading Canton Officials, the following were present:—Mr. E. Ralphs, the Officers of the Victoria Division, Mr. Ho Kwong (who introduced the party to His Excellency) and Mr. M. K. Lo.

WITH THE ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE IN CANTON.

On the second day of their visit, His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, (Sir Henry) May, K.C.M.G., was in Canton, on an official visit to H.E. the Civil Governor, and the opportunity was taken by Sir Henry to visit the Y.M.C.A. Institute. On his arrival within the compound, about 9.15 a.m., the Hongkong Ambulance Brigade party formed a Guard of Honour. In the afternoon the Brigade gave demonstrations at the Canton Christian College.

By request of H.E. the Civil Governor, the party on the following day (the 18th inst.) marched at 8.30 a.m. to the Canton Government Civil Hospital College where, after forming a Guard of Honour to H.E. the Civil Governor, they gave an exhibition of squad drill, being afterwards invited by the Principal of the College, to partake of refreshments. They were then, conveyed by motor boat to the Sai Kwan Public School of Kwangtung, where another demonstration was given, following which the party were invited to tiffin. A group photograph was taken here. In the afternoon the party gave further demonstrations at the Pui Ying School. They returned to Hongkong the following day by train, a special car being placed at their disposal.

The party's visit was a complete success and their marching and drilling created a most favourable impression in Canton. They feel unspeakably grateful for the extraordinary warm welcome they received, especially from H.E. the Civil Governor, whose kindness and hospitality were unbounded.

Besides Mr. Ralphs, the following officers of the Brigade were with the party: Divisional Superintendent, Mr. Ho Leung; Ambulance Officer, Mr. J. F. Grose; Surgeon, Dr. F. E. Cheak, and Sergeant Bo Shiu On.

PARAMI CANAL DUES.

To make the Panama Canal a paying proposition the present toll system must be changed. This statement was made by Major-General Goethals at a reception by the Traffic Club of New York. He went on to explain that under the present system of tolls charge is made only for tonnage contained below the deck. In consequence British ships had their cargoes above the decks, and in that manner pay less toll than American ships are required to pay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is Settlement Day—Hongkong Stock Exchange.

The China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company Limited hold their 20th annual meeting to-morrow morning at half-past eleven.

The normal cable route to America and Honolulu being interrupted, telegrams for those places can only be accepted via Europe and the Atlantic cables, or via Japan.

The Government of Malaya now provides each man accepted for active service with a second-class passage Home and a free passport. The Straits Times is raising a fund to help those who are in need of further assistance.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough are holding an auction sale of household furniture, etc., including an upright grand piano, at 17, Kennedy Road to-morrow afternoon. Particulars will be found in our advertisement column.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.
Banks \$ 710 sellers
Doughnuts 180 sellers
Def. Ind. 125 s. & sales
China Sugars 115 s. & sales
Wharves 80 sellers
Docks 125 buyers
Dairy Farms 24 miles
Cement 11.10 buyers
Ropes 11.30 sellers
H.K. Tramways 38 s. & sales
S'hai Cottons 112 buyers

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

Even the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

DREAM OF DOMINION NOT YET ABANDONED.

SPLENDID MARCH OF A BRITISH FORCE.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Lord Curzon, speaking in the House of Lords, said the situation in Persia had steadily improved since August when German intrigue reached its maximum, but Germany's dream of German dominion from Antwerp to the Indian Ocean was by no means abandoned, while the Turks, though unable to advance, still occupied 30,000 square miles of Persia.

Lord Curzon described a hitherto unmentioned march of a force commanded by Sir Percy Sykes, a thousand miles to Isfahan and Teheran under the most arduous and perilous circumstances. It resulted in the establishment of order in a wide area and secured the existence of the pro-Ally Government at Teheran. The object of Sir Percy Sykes was to organize the Persian gendarmerie with British officers in Southern Persia. The force would ultimately number 11,000. It was at present 5,000, besides an Indian escort of 800. A similar force of gendarmerie was being raised among the Bakhtiari tribesmen. Lord Curzon hoped that Sir Percy before long would march from Shiraz and clear the brigand nests of Western Persia. Another force, commanded by Major Keith, had pacified Eastern Persia.

Lord Curzon paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Amir of Afghanistan who had declined to be seduced by the tempting offer of spoil in the Punjab. Though the Turks still occupied parts of Persia the position of the oilfields was practically secure.

THE PREMIUM BONDS QUESTION.

CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER HAS AN OPEN MIND.

LONDON, Feb. 21. In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he had an open mind on the propriety of issuing a further loan in the form of Premium Bonds but he added that legislation would be necessary.

POST-WAR TRADE QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Committee on our Commercial and Industrial Policy announces that they propose to report later on the question of a wider range of Customs duties and also the question as to how far the Dominions could be met by granting them subsidies instead of tariff preferences. It will be necessary closely to examine the effect of imposing duties upon articles used for manufacturing purposes in Great Britain especially in connection with export trades and shipping and shipbuilding industries.

The special position of Egypt and the Sudan, also the Egyptian Commercial Treaty obligations and the effect of the proposed policy upon the interests of countries with which our trade relations are specially important, must also be considered.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Mr. Hope stated in the House of Commons that the Turks had taken 327 British officers and 1,932 men, 13 officers and 140 men of the Dominion forces; and 195 officers and 3,573 men of the Indian Army; while 17 British officers and 1,388 men, and 4,879 Indians, who fought against the Turks are missing.

BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Colonel Stirling Keir (Coalitionist) has been returned unopposed for West Perthshire.

AMERICA'S PURCHASE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The Senate has passed the Bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the purchase of the Danish West Indies.

DEATH OF GENERAL FUNSTON.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 21.

The death is announced of General Funston.

[It will be recalled that General Funston was in the Philippines in the early days of the American occupation, and organized the Expedition which resulted in the capture of Aguinaldo, the insurrectionary leader.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY TO PACIFISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 21. In the House of Commons, replying to the speeches of pacifists, Mr. Bonar Law said he failed to see a possible method of securing peace at present without fighting. He taunted the pacifists on their criticism of our peace conditions, while they were silent regarding those of our enemies. We did not consider that ours were unreasonable. The German conditions were clearly based on victory and the accentuation of the military machine, which would expose the world to a repetition of the present horrors. Germany was following the principle that though they had insufficient to fight their adversaries, they would terrorise civilian populations of neutrals. We are fighting to make the enemy learn that it does not pay to commit crimes. We believe that the war was forced on the world with a calculation as cold as that of a chess player, who moves a piece. If we could help it there would be no second Punic War. Sir Herbert Samuel warmly endorsed the Government's policy.

THE SIR DOUGLAS HAIG INTERVIEW.

MR. BONAR LAW EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Feb. 20. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the recent interview given by Sir Douglas Haig, said that Sir Douglas Haig had a frank conversation on the general situation with several important French journalists. Reports were sent to Headquarters, but owing to the action of a subordinate they were not submitted to Sir Douglas Haig. The Cabinet was ignorant of the matter until the interview appeared. He deprecated further discussion on the matter. (Cheers and dissent.)

THE BRITISH PREMIER.

AN OFFICIAL FRENCH APPRECIATION.

A recent issue of the French "Bulletin of Munition Works" ("Bulletin des Usines de Guerre") contains a leading article on Mr. Lloyd George and his programme. The article, which is entitled "The Organisation of War in England," says:—

In this unexampled war, which exacts from each belligerent the full use of the whole forces of the nation, the same needs are imposed on all and at about the same time. It is interesting to see in the case of our Allies, as in the case of our enemies, how each people acts according to its capacities. England, of all the nations engaged in the war, was furthest removed from the military spirit. It therefore required some time for this spirit to penetrate the people. But under the pressure of necessity she has at last recognised it. The formation by Mr. Lloyd George of the new Ministry, and the popularity which he enjoys in Parliament and amongst the public are sure signs of the change.

By the work which Mr. Lloyd George accomplished as a member of the former Cabinet one can judge the vigour with which he is going to act. During the earlier part of the war he realised that earlier things were necessary for England. One was to organise powerful armies of all grades; the other was to give up the voluntary system and to adopt compulsory service for all; at the same time to mobilise national industry, to adapt existing factories for the production of munitions, to establish model new ones, and to bring about a truce between Capital and Labour. Not without trouble and long efforts these objects have been accomplished. Lloyd George, however, was not satisfied. He has parted from his colleagues of the former Cabinet, and is now Prime Minister. What is he going to do now that his hands are free? The reply to this question is to be found in the programme which Mr. Lloyd George laid down in his speech in the House of Commons, with rare simplicity and frankness. He is going, by rapid, methodical means, to put all the material and moral forces of the nation at the service of the war.

After giving a summary of Mr. Lloyd George's programme, the article concludes:—

Such are the broad lines of Mr. Lloyd George's new policy. He is going to carry it out at once, with the support of the Conservative, the Labour party, and the great majority of Liberals. That means that all the English people approve and are ready to accept with good will all that is necessary in order to win the war.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Members will attend the second part of the First Aid Examination at the Tung Wah Hospital to-morrow (Friday) the 23rd inst. at 8 p.m. Company Drill, Thursday, March 1st, 6.15 p.m.

(Ed.) E. BALCH.

Officer in Charge of District.

DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will lead you. You can't afford to neglect when it is such a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—

H.E. The Governor Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. CLAUDE STUBBS, C.M.G.

H.E. Major-General F. VENTRIS, General Officer Commanding.
The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP.
The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON.

The Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.
The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. E. HALLIDAY.
The Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. Mr. McI. MESSER.
Hon. Mr. Wei YUK, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIM.
Hon. Mr. LAU CHO FAK.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.
Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON.
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, Clerk of Councils.

THE COLONY'S GIFT TO THE WAR FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTION CONTEMPLATED.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR said:—When I met Honourable Members on the 11th January it was decided that a further sum of \$2,000,000 should be given to His Majesty's Government for the purpose of the war to make up the total sum \$5,000,000, which had previously been agreed upon as the Colony's gift. It was also decided that a sum of \$1,500,000 should be sent at once and a further sum of \$500,000 as soon as the money was available. I am glad to inform you that it was possible to add the \$500,000 on the 15th February. It has been paid to the Treasury Chest Officer in this Colony, and the Secretary of State has been informed accordingly. On the occasion above referred to I also informed you of certain steps which I had taken with a view to increasing taxation for the purpose of contributing still further to Imperial War Funds. I hope very shortly to make definite proposals to you on this subject.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE WAR LOAN.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR said:—On the 3rd February I received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in which it was suggested for my consideration that the Government of this Colony should take up a portion of the War Loan on behalf of permanent officials willing to subscribe by deductions from their salaries for a period of one year. I laid the proposal before the Honourable Unofficial Members of this Council on the 14th February and you agreed to the proposal that advances of salary should be made as suggested by the Secretary of State and that the advances should not bear interest. I have been informed by the Secretary of State that the requisite amount of fully paid stock of the War Loan will be placed at the disposal of the Government of this Colony at issue price plus accrued interest as from the 16th February to date of payment. I am obliged to the Unofficial Members for their action in this matter.

THE WAR LOAN AND MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the War Loan Ordinance by adding a section to provide that the revenue appropriated for the service of the Hongkong War Loan shall be exempt from military contribution.

REVENUE OFFICERS' POWERS OF ARREST.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a short Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers of arrest possessed by revenue officers. Clause 3 provides that any revenue officer may arrest without warrant any person found or reasonably suspected of committing or attempting to commit, or employing, aiding or assisting any person to commit any offence against, or of the unlawful possession of any article liable to forfeiture under, the provisions of any enactment specified in the Second Schedule of the Bill.

INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the Interpretation Ordinance 1911, and the "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of clause 2 of this bill is to make it clear that powers conferred by an Ordinance may be exercised at any time after the passing of the Ordinance, even before its commencement, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of bringing the Ordinance into operation. This was clearly the intention of the existing section, but the reference in that section to the suspending of an Ordinance might be construed as limiting the section to Ordinances which contain a suspending clause. The section which it is now proposed to substitute follows as closely as possible the wording of the corresponding section, section 37, in the United Kingdom Interpretation Act, 1889. It is not possible to follow the wording of the Act exactly, because an Act of the Imperial Parliament cannot come into effect on the day on which the Royal Assent is given, while an Ordinance in this Colony does not come into operation until the date of its publication in the Gazette. Clause 3 of the bill repeals the definitions of "Revenue officer" and "Excise officer" in the Principal Ordinance. The term "Excise officer" is no longer in use, the class of officers to whom it was formerly applied having ceased to exist. The subject of revenue officers is dealt with in a bill which will be introduced at the same meeting of the Legislative Council as this bill.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to make such provisions as are necessary to enable the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty to come into force as regards the Colony of Hongkong. It is proposed that this Colony shall signify its adherence to the recent Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty, and Article 6 of that treaty requires adherents to restrict the use of the terms port and madeira to wine which is the produce of Portugal and Madeira respectively. This bill, which is founded on the English Act, provides for the necessary legislation. The Act and Treaty were published in the Gazette of the 20th February, 1916.

FOREST FIRES.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to make provisions for the better protection of forests, forest reserves and plantations from fire. It provides that every person who shall wilfully or negligently set fire to any thing, whether growing or not, in or near any forest, forest reserve, or plantation, in such a manner as to damage or endanger any other thing which is growing in any forest, forest reserve, or plantation, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100.

PROTECTION OF TREES ON CROWN PROPERTY.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to make further provision for the protection of trees on Crown land and other Crown property from wilful damage. The "Objects and Reasons" explain that one of the objects of this bill is to alter the composition of the body contemplated by the Crown Land Preservation Ordinance, 1910, for the purpose of enabling into causes of damage to trees on Crown land or other Crown property with a view to the imposition of a fine on any village or area by the inhabitants of whom the damage was caused. In the New Territories the body will now consist of the District Officer and the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department instead of the District Officer and Assistant District Officer. In the rest of the Colony the body will consist of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department and either the Secretary for Chinese Affairs or one of his Assistants.

The other object of the bill is to widen the incidence of the fine and thereby to make it fairer. Under the present Ordinance the fine falls on the owners who are on the Crown rent roll while the persons on the village rent roll escape.

THE FORM OF THE PRESENT ORDINANCE.

The form of the present Ordinance makes it somewhat difficult to ascertain the appropriate provisions.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

THE MALAY STATES EXTRADITION ORDINANCE.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to repeal part of the Malay States Extradition Ordinance 1908.

It is explained that the Straits Settlements and Protected States Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1916, which was made by virtue of the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders (Protected States) Act, 1915, provides that the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, is to apply as if the Federated Malay States and the States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Brunei and North Borneo were British possessions. This Order in Council, which was published in the Hongkong Gazette of the 15th December, 1916, was brought into force on the 1st February, 1917, by the necessary notification under Article 1, and from that date the Malay States Extradition Ordinance 1908, Ordinance No. 4 of 1908 of the Ordinances of Hongkong, was rendered unnecessary except as regards the State of Trengganu. This bill accordingly repeals the Ordinance in question except in so far as it applies to that State.

THE PHARMACY AND POISONS ORDINANCE.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance of 1910. The object of this bill is to make certain minor or formal corrections in the Principal Ordinance.

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN AMMUNITION CASE.

Before Mr. Melbourne this morning a Chinese was charged with possessing 38 rounds of ammunition. The defendant, who pleaded guilty to the charge, said that he had lent a friend \$7 and, being unable to repay the money, the friend had given him the ammunition. A fine of \$38 was imposed and the ammunition was confiscated.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED LARCENY.

A Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Wood with an attempt at larceny. It was alleged the defendant broke into the godown at No. 127 Connaught Road West, and attempted to steal a quantity of rice.

Inspector Sullivan said that the godown door had been broken open from the inside and therefore it was hardly likely the defendant had broken into the building.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, and stated that he had been employed by a folk to carry two bags of rice from the godown. After hearing the evidence His Worship discharged the defendant.

AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Upon being informed that a man was hanging by the neck from a tree on the hillside near Pokfulam Road, the Police hurried to the scene only to find the alleged suicide sitting on a rope smoking a cigarette.

The man's neck, however, carried marks of the rope and he was arrested on the charge of attempting to hang himself.

When brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning the defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, stating that because he had no money for sustenance and was unable to leave the Colony he had attempted suicide. The defendant explained to the court that he was a native of Yunnan and had no friends in Hongkong. He had been working as a labourer in Sandakan and from there the Chinese Secretary of Foreign Affairs had paid his passage only as far as Hongkong.

His Worship remanded the defendant for two days and instructed Inspector Sullivan to see the Hon. Mr. Halliday, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, in regard to the case.

No. 1 HONGKONG Y.L.D.

COMMANDANT—LADY MAY.

ASST. COMMANDANT—MRS. CHEVREUIL.

Members are reminded that the Monthly Meeting will take place at the Military Hospital to-morrow (Friday) the 23rd inst. at 10.30 a.m., when a Lecture will be given by Mr. Bickling, I.R.C.P. & S., on the Sterilising of Instruments and the Preparation of Surgical Dressings.

Uniform will not be worn.

Attendance at the Lecture will be duly recorded.

(Ed.) M. HALPERN.

Adjutant & Hon. Secretary

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one teaspoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queens Dispensary
(HARPER'S ONLY)

Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
REPUTABLE TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

No. 15 WYNDHAM ST.
(Over Street)
ESTABLISHED 1860

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!

But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

SHARP!
GLASS!
WATERPROOF!

"MALTHOID"

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

TRAINING TIMES.

On a very fast course a number of Griffins—both Derby and Subscription—and a few Old Ponies were galloped this morning, but Silver Streak was the chief attraction; the cynocephal, and was "chinged" by practically every watch on the course. Victory Dahlia covered the same distance later and was also closely followed. An analysis of their respective times compares as follows:—

SILVER STREAK, 1 1/2, 2.52.1, last mile, 2.17, last 1/2, 1.40.3, last 1/4, 1.04.1, last 1/8, 29.3.

VICTORY DAHLIA, 1 1/2, 2.47.1, last mile, 2.13.3, last 1/2, 1.39.3, last 1/4, 1.03.2, last 1/8, 30.3.

OLD PONIES.

MARCHMOT, Boyd, 1 mile, 40.2, 1.13.1, 1.50.2, 2.24.2; last 1/2, 34.1.

THE DUXE DAHLIA, 1 1/2, 85.1, 1.47.2, 2.22.2, 2.57.2; last 1/2, 86.1.

SANDY, 1 1/2, 36.2, 1.13.2, 1.52.1, 2.23.3, 2.58.4; last 1/2, 30.1.

THE GRINER, 1 mile, 38.1, 1.13.2, 2.24.2; last 1/2, 32.1.

FLYING DUTCH, Barton, 1 mile, 33.1, 1.03.1, last 1/2, 30.1.

DERBY GRIFFIN.

TOWN MOVER, Knoll, 1 1/2, 84.2, 1.11.3, 1.45.1, 2.20.1, 2.51.4; last 1/2, 81.3.

BROWN MOVER, 1 1/2, 89.1, 1.13.1, 1.47.1, 2.19.3, 2.52.4; last 1/2, 83.1.

TITLEMOVER, Knoll, 1 1/2, 89.1, 1.13.1, 1.47.1, 2.19.3, 2.51.1; last 1/2, 83.3.

VICTORY DAHLIA, Barton, 1 1/2, 83.3, 1.07.3, 1.45.4, 2.15.3, 2.47.1; last 1/2, 80.3.

ORWARD DAHLIA, 1 1/2, 82.3, 1.07.1, 1.42.1, 2.16.2, 2.48.3; last 1/2, 82.3.

SILVER STREAK, 1 1/2, 85.1, 1.11.3, 1.45.4, 2.22.3, 2.52.1; last 1/2, 82.3.

STAR OF DOOR, 1 1/2, 89.1, 1.13.1, 1.47.1, 2.21.2, 2.53.1; last 1/2, 81.3.

JACOBITE, 1 1/2, 89.1, 1.13.1, 1.47.1, 2.21.2, 2.53.1; last 1/2, 81.3.

Hemolite, 1 mile, 33.1, 1.03.1; last 1/2, 30.3.

ARMALINT, 1 mile, 36.1, 1.03.3; last 1/2, 33.8.

SNOOT, 1 1/2, 45.1, 1.22.1, 1.50.2, 2.25.3, 3.06.1.

3.01.1; last 1/2, 33.1.

HALL, 1 mile, 38.1, 1.00.1, 1.40.4; last 1/2, 31.3.

MINOR, 1 mile, 34.2, 1.00.4, 1.37.1; last 1/2, 30.2.

CARLETON, 1 mile, 32.4, 1.04.1; last 1/2, 31.1.

last 1/2, 31.1.

GRIFFINS.

PETER DOOR, Barton, 1 mile, 38.1, 1.11.4, 1.44.3, 2.19.3; last 1/2, 35.1.

KEE, Sedgwick, 1 mile, 42.1, 1.21.1, 1.53.3, 2.25.5; last 1/2, 32.1.

OX BAY, 1 mile, 22.4, 1.04.1, 1.36.4; last 1/2, 32.3.

ADVANCE DAHLIA, 1 1/2, 39.5, 1.07.3, 1.45.4, 2.15.3, 2.48.1; last 1/2, 31.2.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

BANDONMENT, Moller, 1 1/2, 89.1, 1.14.1, 1.50.1, 2.27.2, 2.50.1; last 1/2, 32.1.

SOI, 1 mile, 30.3, 1.01.1; last 1/2, 30.3.

MOI, 1 mile, 41.1, 1.13.1, 1.50.2, 2.21.1; last 1/2, 31.1.

HORN HORN, 1 mile, 60.1, 1.09.3, 1.47.1; last 1/2, 31.2.

MINOR MOVER, Barton, (1) and MONKEY BOX, Boyd (2), 1 mile, 35.1, 1.07.4, 1.41.1; last 1/2, 30.1.

FIELD MOVER, 1 1/2, 84.2, 1.11.3, 1.45.1, 2.20.1, 2.53.1; last 1/2, 35.1.

BROWN BEES, Sedgwick, 1 mile, 30.3, 1.02.2; last 1/2, 31.4.

JANESVILLE, 1 mile, 35.1, 1.11.1, 1.45.4, 2.22.4; last 1/2, 31.1.

MOONSTONE, 1 mile, 35.1, 1.11.1, 1.45.4, 2.21.4; last 1/2, 36.1.

WINTER BARK, 1 mile, 33.3, 1.05.3, 1.47.1; last 1/2, 35.2.

